Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, { CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 26, 1841. { NUMBER 33.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, n every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for October, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
26 Tuesday,	37	6	23	5			
27 Wednesday,	38	6	22	5			
28 Thursday,	39	6	21	5	Last Quarter,	7	3 55 E.
29 Friday,	40	6	20	5	New Moon	14	11 11 M.
30 Saturday,	41	6	19	5	First Quarter,	22	3 46 M.
31 Sunday,	42	6	18	5	Full Moon,	30	0 41 M.
1 Monday.	43	6	17	5			

THE CHARLOTTE

Female Academy

WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, } $ 8 50

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, } $10 50

FIRST CLASS.

Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History—Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c., &c. } $16 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Instruction in Music on the Piano, per Session. $25
The French Language per session, ... 10
Drawing and painting in water colors, per sess. 10
Oriental Teinting, per course, ... 10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do. 6
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c. . . . . } 5
French Sachets, Screens, and Work Baskets, per course, ... } 5

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.
Principal.

Charlotte, Sept. 11, 1841. 27...T

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos. $10
Entire English Department, 15
Classical and Mathematical do., 22
Stenography, to any Student dtsiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

Dr. D. T. Caldwell

RESPECTFULLY informs those who may feel interested, that he has resumed the practice of his Profession. He expects to make arrangements which will enable him to attend to the practice of Medicine exclusively. [Sugar Creek, Oct. 5, 1841.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING taken out Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of the late Jane T. Matthews, the undersigned will proceed to sell, at the late residence of said deceased, in Providence Settlement, *on the 2nd of November next*, the following property, to wit:

HORSES, CATTLE,

And Hogs; Farming Utensils of every description; two Road Wagons and Gearing; one two-horse Barouche and Harness; a quantity of COTTON in seed; a quantity of CORN, Wheat, Rye, and Oats; Hay and Fodder; a Cotton-Gin, with the running-works; Household and Kitchen Furniture,

With various other articles not herein mentioned.—*Terms liberal*, and made known at the sale.

WM. M. MATTHEWS, Admr.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 8, 1841.

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Jane T. Matthews, dec.'d, are hereby rexuired to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all those indebted to the same are requested to make settlement without delay.

WM. M. MATTHEWS, Admr.

October 12, 1841. 31...ts

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by James R. Alexander, I will proceed to sell, for the purposes therein mentioned, on Friday, the 5th day of November next, the

Plantation, whereon said Alexander now lives, containing 346 Acres.

The said plantation is six miles South of Charlotte, near the Camden road. There is a large and good

DWELLING HOUSE

and other buildings on the premisas, a WELL of excellent water in the yard, a good quantity of meadow, and timber plenty, and the situation is remarkable for good health.

ALSO;
THE STOCK OF
Horses, Cattle & Hogs,

and other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale. SAMUEL W. NEEL, Trustee.

October 8, 1841. 32...3t

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Mecklenburg County, N. C. Oct. 19, 1841. 32.

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

Caution.

I HEREBY Caution all persons against trading for a note of hand, given by myself to *Timothy R. Hughes*, (Joseph Reid witness,) for fifty dollars. Said note is dated in October, 1840, and made payable twelve months after date; and as Hughes has not fulfilled the contract for which it was given, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law.

JAMES WALKER.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

AGRICULTURE.

FARMERS *versus* PLANTERS.

With the best agricultural writers, a farmer is a man who grows grain, grass, roots, stock, &c., sufficient generally for the support of his family, and to have something to spare. A planter, on the contrary, is one who grows cotton, tobacco and rice, and purchases most his family consumes. Now it is fashionable for most people to have their preferences even in the *name* of the profession, and so have we. There may be some prejudice in our composition; but from childhood the name *farmer* has at once suggested the industrious, modest gentleman, who made grain, roots, and provender, and devoted a happy life in attending his stock, his family, and introducing and practising various rural improvements. The name *planter*, on the contrary, has always suggested the purse-proud, stiff-necked, pompous cotton and tobacco grower. We admit, many planters, so called, are modest, polite and highly accomplished gentlemen, but our readers will excuse us when we say, for several years past, it has been the practice of a *strolling* class of southerners to spend their summers in this and oth er more northern States, under the name of "*planters*,"—for what purpose? In some instances to put on the air of wealth, in order to marry some of our ladies af fortune, or for some other corrupt purpose. From these and other cosiderations, the term *planter*, to many, designates a suspicious character. We therefore ask our friends who grow tobacco, cotton, sugar and rice, if the name of farmer would not be as acceptable to them as planter. The man who puts corn, peas, and potatoes into the ground, with the expectation of gathering a crop, is as strictly a planter as any other, and we do not see why others should monopolize the name, or indeed take it at all. What do our southern friends think of these desultory notions?—*Agriculturist.*

From the South Carolina Temperance Advocate.

MANURE.

A friend of ours, who deservedly holds a high rank as a practical Planter, in all its various details, gave us, in conversation, the plan he pursues in manuring his land. He owns about a hundred and fifty head of cattle, all of which are driven home in the evening and penned. His cow pen is half an acre in size. He pens his cattle in one place, three nights, and then moves it forward, so as to cover half an acre more, and a plough follows immediately, and turns under the manure, on the half acre just occupied, so that nothing is lost by evaporation. He continues this throughout the year, at the end of which, he has about a hundred and twenty acres well manured, and the manure all well turned under, so that he has lost none.

The trouble of moving such a small pen so often, he thinks is less than it would be to wagon out the same amount of manure, and scatter it; and then by his system, he saves a vast amount that would be lost by evaporation, if permitted to lie long in a heap.

But he gains, too, in another important particular. This secures for his cattle greater attention than is ordinarily bestowed on stock, and prevents his losing a large number.

We asked if he did not haul straw and leaves to his pens? He remarked that his land was a light, sandy, poro[illegible] soil, that would not bear this kind of manure: but that after his cattle had remained *two nights* in a pen, hauled in a rich, clayey soil, from a large swamp near him, and scattered this over the pen, and the cattle was penned on this *the third night*, which was, of course, turned under too. He thus not only enriched his land, but produced a permanent change in the physical structure of the soil.

We regret that we are not at liberty to use the gentleman's name, as the authority for the advantages of this system, for he would be recognized by many of our readers as a successful planter. And in connection with his success in planting, he remarked, *it is owing wholly to planting short to the hand, so as to afford me an opportunity to manure highly.*

From Elliott's Husbandry, 1747.

FATTENING SWINE.

I find by experience the best time to fatten swine is to begin at the first of August, if you have old corn. Hogs will fat slowly in very cold weather: they will eat much and fatten but little: if you make a very warm house, they heat in bed and catch cold when they come out into the cold air.

To save corn, steep it in water or swill till the corn grows very soft; this opens the parts: give them the corn to eat and the water to drink in which the corn has been steeped: the hard dry corn, a great deal of it, passeth through them undigested; this is the hardest part of the corn and that which principally makes the flour. There is a tradition that if you feed one hog with corn, the dung of the first will fat another hog, and this dung a third.—Although I believe this story to be fabulous, yet it serves to show that the sense of mankind is, that in the manner we feed swine, there is a great deal of loss.

I took the hint of steeping corn, from the advantage I once found by some corn I bought that had been shipwrecked, and lain in the water till it was grown soft.

Such is the difference in corn and in swine, that it is impossible to fix it absolutely and know certainly how much there is saved by this method. It is better than grinding, besides what we save in the toll and the time and charge of the carriage; for it is found by experience, that even bran, when steeped in water a long time, is much the better.

I asked an honest, judicious neighbor of mine, who had leisure to try this method of steeping corn longer and with more exactness than I had done, how much he thought was saved by it? He said, at least one bushel in seven—he believed more.

Since the foregoing was written, a person of good credit informed me that there being in his neighborhood a dealer in horses, who was famous for skill in making horses fat in a short time; he desired the jockey to tell him how he did it: the secret was, to mix Indian corn and oats together and soak it in water till it was soft; that in cold weather he steeped it in a cellar, that it might be kept from freezing.

My informant told me, he had made trial of it and found it did well, giving it to his horse in the same proportion as he was wont to do of dry provender.

PRESERVING BEES IN WINTER.

The following extract from an old work on the subject of raising and preserving Bees, may prove beneficial to some of our readers who have a number of those useful animals, and find it troublesome to preserve them through lhe cold season.

"If they are left in their summer place, fronting the sun, every bright day, even in December, tempts many out. They find nothing, are of course more hungry, and eat more on their return. Many of them never get back; when they get out of the warm sun into the cold wind, they fall stiff and die. You may have seen hundreds lying on the ground about your hive; if you pick them up, and warm them in your hand, they will come to. This shows that they die of cold, not of sickness.

"The best place to put bees in, is a *dry cold and dark room or out-house*, if you have it. (The colder the winter, the better, if the air is dry. Damp cold gives them the rot, as it does corn.) Put your bees there the last week of November, and let them sleep quietly till the floowers begin to come out at the end of February. Put the bottom board slanting, that all the wet may run out at the door; or still better, hang them up in a coarse cloth; this will let in air and catch the water. Weigh them before you put them away and when you bring them out, and you will find them much stronger, as well as heavier than any you leave on their summer stands. Again, I say, try it, even if you do not believe me. If you have no such room or out-house, at least keep the sun away from them, or put them on the north side of your house, if the place is dry. Bees have lived very well when buried; but this I would not advise you to try. In Switzerland, a whole village clubs together, and hires a cold dry room which they darken, and put all their bees in."

PREPARATION OF SEED WHEAT

Our young farmers who wish to raise wheat, are reminded that they should carefully prepare the seed before sowing, or they will be in danger of having a smutty harvest. Neither rye, oats nor barley, need any preparation; but wheat is certain to be smutty if sown several years successively without cleasning the the seed. A convenient mode of washing it is to turn half a bushel of seed at a time, into a tub nearly full of water, stir up the water smartly, with a stick, and when it becomes foul turn it off, taking care not to let the wheat run out; wash it then in several waters, and as long as the wheat will turn the water foul; then turn the wheat in a basket for a minute to drain off the water. It may now be spread on the barn floor, or be put in a lime cask with fresh slacked lime, enough to give every kernel a coating; it should be well stirred up with the lime, and it ought to remain in the heap at least twelve hours before sowing, that all the smut may be destroyed.—*Boston Cultivator.*

From the Western Farmer and Gardener.

PLAN TO REMOVE STUMPS.

Mr. Editor: Although I am not myself a practical farmer, yet I love to see all the operations on a farm carried on with neatness and economy. I own a small farm of two hundred acres in Champaign county; and when I purchased it, the fields were greatly disfigured and encumbered with dead trees standing, and with stumps. I wish that I might have the pleasure of your company over the farm, or indeed at the house (for every field can be seen from the door) to show you the excellent condition which it is now in. There is scarce a stump or bush to be seen, except some handsome shade trees purposely left for sheltering the cattle in the heat of summer.

The removal of these stumps has been accomplished by a very simple and economical process, which I will attempt to describe, in the hope that it may be beneficial to those who have their lands encumbered with trees and stumps. Procure a dry red-elm lever, about twenty feet long, and about 6 or 8 inches in diameter—a good stout log chain, with two yoke of oxen; this is all the *machinery* that is necessary. The mode of operation is thus; wrap the log chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a log-hitch; lay the lever horizontally on the ground the large end next to the chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this end of the lever, drawing the lever tight against the stump; the cattle are hitched to the small end of the lever, and driven round the stump in a circle, of which the lever is the radius. One revolution of the oxen around the stump will generally twist out the largest of them; but should not the power thus applied be sufficient to move the stump, the side roots may be uncovered and cut partly off; after this is done, the stump will be easily removed. You will find this plan much preferable to any "patent stump extractor" that you may have seen puffed in the papers.

D. L.

Preparation for Corn.—If you have a field that you design for Corn next spring that is not in as good tilth as you could wish, and have not manure enough to spare to give it a good broad cast dressing, plough it up *forthwith*, sow it in *Rye*, at the rate of six pecks to the acre. In the spring, delay ploughing as long as you can, to give the Rye a chance of growing, then turn it under well, harrow lengthwise and roll, then lay off your fields, and plant your corn, giving to each hill half a shovelful of manure, and a slight handful of plaster, or plaster and ashes. Then let the culture, after the first working, be altogether with the *cultivator*, and unless the season should conspire against you, you may expect, and certainly will receive, a good crop of corn.

FARMERS, CUT YOUR FODDER.

Messrs. EDITORS CULTIVATOR: As the great mass of farmers in this vicinity appear to be ignorant of the advantage of making use of cut feed for their stock, I will give you the outline of my experiment this season, hoping that it will be the means of inducing many others to make a trial. It was sometime in February last, that I procured an improved straw cutter, (Gibson's Patent) and having a quantity of rye straw, and knowing I should be short of hay, I concluded by making the best use I could with my straw, I could with little labor make a saving equal to a ton of hay, worth $15; and thus save more than one half the expense of the machine this season. But the result is much more favorable, for in addition to my rye straw, I had about three tons of coarse fodder, consisting of different proportions of swamp hay, rye, wheat, buckwheat, and pea straw, to this mixed mass I added as I cut it, about one-fourth part hay. I fed this to my cattle, (15 in number,) just as it came from the machine; they fed on it with a good relish, appeared satisfied, and rather improved in condition. Instead, therefore, of saving only half the expense of my machine, I have saved more than the first cost, ($20,) and had I obtained one last fall, it would have saved more that $50.

I verily believe that one-third more stock might be kept on farms generally by our would be economical farmers turning to good account all their coarse fodder. By obtainining a good machine. I have saved three tons of good fodder which otherwise would scarcely have been worth three hundred of good hay.

To my team of horses, one span, I give 20 quarts ground oats with as much cut straw as they will eat; they prefer this feed to clear oats, and are in first rate working order. The length I cut my straw, &c., is three fourths of an inch, although I see no objections for cutting it longer for cattle. Brother farmers, are not these things worthy your attention? Purchase some good machine; every farmer ought to have one.

RICHARD FISK.

Bennington, Vt., May 15, 1841.

Driving nails into hard wood.—We have lately seen another experiment of driving nails into hard seasoned timber fairly tried. The first two nails, after passing through a pine board, entered about one inch, and then doubled down under the hammer; but, on dipping the points of the other six or eight nails into lard, every one was driven home without the least difficulty.

Carpenters who are engaged in repairing old buildings sometimes carry a small lump of lard or tallow for this purpose on one of their boots or shoes.—*New Genesee Farmer.*

LIFE.

This life, what is it? say—
A peevish April day;
A little sun, a little rain,
And then night sweeps along the plain,
And all things fade away.

Politics of the day.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE CONSTITUTION AGAINST BANK AND CLAY.

In signing or refusing bills, the President represents the Union, and obeys the will of the Union. Where is he to look for that will? In the vote of a dominant party, engrossed with the desire to extend its power as a party, and in fact confessing that its ascendency as a party is its paramount consideration; a party refusing to deliberate in the national councils, and converting Congress into a mere passive instrument for registering the decrees of a caucus which is governed by a dictator? Certainly not, especially where the bill has been carried by a bare majority, by the dodging of some of the Senators and the notorious misrepresentation of their States by others. Where is he to look for the will of the Union? Always and first in the authentic, undoubted expression made of that will in the fundamental law of the Union—the Constitution. As long as that remains unchanged, according to the forms agreed and prescribed, it is *the abiding will of the people.* He has been selected from his presumed ability to understand it, and he must maintain it as he understands it, against the will of faction, and against the contrary interpretation of other departments of the Government, whether legislative or judicial, and if he refuse to do so, and prefers the more easy and cowardly course of joining a multitude to do evil, with a divided responsibility, he deserts his post, betrays his trust, and breaks his oath. He is no more bound by the decision of a Legislature or of the judiciary, than they are respectively bound by his decision, or that of one another—on any constitutional point. If his decision be clearly wrong, there is no danger of its not being constitutionally reversed, by the legislative vote required by the Constitution. If the Constitution is wrong, and the people wish to change it, let them change it in the mode they have prescribed themselves for its amendment—but let no *party* change it—let no mere majority in Congress change it—let the veto always be interposed to prevent such usurpation by party of the control which the Union alone possesses over its fundamental law.

Let the same ground be taken against the assaults organizing by the Clay men against other provisions of the Constitution—against *the appointing power—against the Executive custody of the Treasury, and the responsibility of the Secretary of the Treasury to the President—and against Presidential re-eligibility,* (the one term doctrine) All of these proposed changes are urged by the Clay men as party measures, and they are, every one of them, aimed against popular rigths, and intended to secure a permanent ascendency to the party who, for the time being, commands a majority in Congress. They are to sweep all obstructions from the path of legislative tyranny, and enable the faction which has obtained possesston of the Legislature to make Presidents, and perpetuate its dominion by drawing within its control all the powers of the government.

Their talk of the *will of the nation* is all hypocrisy. It is the will of the Bank and Clay party which they are for enforcing, and enforcing against the people. It was because they feared the people that they hurried their Bank. It was because they knew that the people will sustain the veto, that the veto has enraged them. It has disarmed them of an organ of corruption, and left them to encounter fairly the unbiased judgment of the people.

On the same ground do they advocate the *one term principle.* It was to secure the succession to their party. Harrison was bound to give place to Clay, and had Tyler fallen in with that arrangement, there had been no explosion. Those who burnt incense to him most fulsomely four months ago, would not now have been vilifying him, and trying to prove that they were either very ignorant or very unprincipled in their recent support of such a man. It is the will of a party against the nation that they seek alike in assailing the veto power, and in proposing the one term limitation. A President limited to one term has nothing to expect from the people, and will consult his own ease and party feelings by subserviency to the politicians who elevated him. A President re-eligible will pay deference, to the popular will, and prefer it to the dictation of political aspirants. He will have every motive to exercise his veto and his appointing powers, all his powers, in accordance with the will of the nation. Hence the the whole scheme of the *Clay* and Bank Whigs is to take from the people's President the powers which the Constitution gives, and to engross all in the hands of a party tyrannizing through a legislative majority, and so arrangin g every thing as to make the laws and the President, not of the people, but of a party, destroying the balance of power, and grasping all in the hands of an oligarchy.

It is a mad policy. Once unmasked, it is discomfitted. A party which openly arrays itself against the Constitution of the country, declares war upon the people, and will find the people too strong for them. The people believe their rights secured by the Constitution, and they feel that they must be more safe with the politicians who hold the Constitution sacred, than with those who, having long endeavored to evade its prohibitions, now openly arm against the charter itself.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Old Merchant who sends us the subjoined article, speaks sensibly:

The Exchanges and Currency.—If merchants will condescend to understand the true principles of trade, the hue and cry for a United States Bank will cease. It is not wanted, either to correct the currency or regulate the exchanges. I have long done business, here and at the South, and know what I say. Let the merchants themselves *resume,* and all the difficulty vanishes. Let invoices for the South and West be made out at the prices based on specie, or notes of specie-paying banks. Let all bills be drawn as payable in specie, or bills of specie-paying banks; all purchases of produce in specie or specie-paying banks; and my life on it, the whole currency is at once corrected. It is the *merchants,* and not the banks, who are to resume. The moment men offer depreciated notes to pay their bills, and have to pay the discount, they will turn on the banks, and compel them to redeem their notes.—The law is open to the citizens, and every suspended bank can be made to shut up by a creditor's bill; but as long as the *merchants* receive and pass their dishonored bills, no one is induced to fall back upon the banks. If merchants will receive and pay away notes of suspended banks only at their *specie price for twelve months,* and there is a bill of a suspended bank in circulation, I will turn Whig, and go for Henry Clay and a National Bank to *regulate* the currency, absurd as it is to regulate gold and silver, except by the demand and the supply in the market of the world. The merchants of Macon, in Georgia, have hit upon the true expedient, and they will succeed.

I again repeat, that the merchants must resume, and the banks cannot help it. *That is the true regulator of the currency, never to receive or pay bank bills except at their specie value.* Cotton has a specie value; it is sold for specie to the European consumer: so is rice and tobacco. Then buy and sell it at specie prices, and the banks, finding their paper will not buy cotton, &c., at par, unless they resume, *must do so,* or be sued to insolvency. The moment the banks are sued, they must shut up. The great United States Bank had to make an assignment the moment judgments were passed.—Now, sir, I have told you all that is wanted to regulate the currency; and, let me add, no *solvent* merchant will object to it.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

P. S.—In Savannah, Georgia, where the banks are suspended, the Whig ticket has succeeded. In Charleston, South Carolina, where the banks *pay specie,* there are no Whigs. Why?

The plan suggested in the communication of our friend, the Old Merchant, has worked admirably in Michigan, where it was taken up by the farmers, and where, being rigidly followed, it purified the currency of the State with astonishing rapidity. The farmers would not take depreciated notes for their grain: their grain was wanted, and the consequence was, that the farmers were paid in specie or notes of par value. In Wisconsin, also, where the same plan has been tried, the depreciated paper which had passed from hand to hand for years was swept out of the Territory in an incredible short space of time.

The good effects of adopting this plan in Georgia are thus stated in the Charleston Mercury:

"The Macon Specific.—This great move of Georgia is destined to work a complete cure of the evils of the currency. Already exchange on Augusta is quoted in New York 1 to 1¼, instead of 15. All notes of the banks of Georgia are hereafter to be recieved and paid away at their specie current value only. All banks which resume and stay resumed, their bills go at par; all others at their current discount; acceptances are paid, and drafts bought accordingly."

Here is the secret of regulating the currency and equalizing the exchanges, so far as can be properly and beneficially done. If our currency has been corrupt, it is the fault of those who rceive it and pass it over to others. Nothing is more plain than that if the people would insist upon the "better currency," the worse would instantly disappear. It has been our misfortune that the greater part of those who are engaged in trade, who recieve and pay the greater part of the money in circulation, have been, either from personal interest or prejudice, attached to a false system, and adverse to taking any of those measures by which the currency might have been speedily and effectually restored. They have been waiting to see the great miracle of a sudden recovery of the money market from its disorders performed by a National Bank, and have striven hard to make themselves and every body else believe that nothing else would do. The farmers of Michigan and the traders of Macon have taught them better.

The other day, immediately after the election in Maryland, one of the delegates to the State Legislature, elected in the city of Baltimore, repeated to his constituents the pledge made by him before the election, that he would use his best exertions to compel the solvent banks of Maryland to redeem their notes, and the insolvent ones to wind up their affairs, or else to forfeit their charters. We hope to see the Legislatures in all the States where the Democratic party, by the reaction which is now going on, may acquire the ascendency, adopting the same determination, and enforcing the obligations of honesty among the banks. The other States will find themselves obliged to follow the example, and our currency will be purged in spite of the Bank party.

From the Kentucky Yeoman.

THE SPIRIT OF WHIGGERY FAIRLY DEVELOPED.

We have all along reprobated the vile spirit of mobocracy which has characterized the denunciations which have been showered upon President Tyler, with such demoniac fury by the Bank Whigs in every part of the Union. The evil passions to which such denunciations give encouragement are leading the nation on to that state of demoralization and outlawry, which, if not checked, will shake the political and social institutions of the country and society to their foundation. What law-abiding and good citizen will not shudder at the consequences of giving encouragement and countenance to some of the sentiments imputed to the persons named this communication? One of the persons named is well known to many of our citizens; and it will excite some surprise that he should have given such rein to his violent political passions.

We have always opposed these intemperate outbreaks of party zeal, as being dangerous to the best interests of society; and we see nothing in the late manifestations of violence to allay our apprehensions as to the consequences which such a course is likely to produce. If the President had attempted to usurp a dangerous prerogative not granted by the Constitution, there would have been some excuse for the outbreak of popular indignation. But as he has only resorted to the exercise of a prerogative with which the Constitution has undoubtedly clothed him, there can be no apology whatever for such conduct; and it stands before the world stripped of every excuse, and amenable to the just and indignant rebukes of the patriot and the philanthropist. It is a fearful evidence of the power and influence which money and the exclusive privileged corporations are exercising over the good sense and virtue of the people. It will not be denied that it is the *money influence,* and nothing else, which has caused the recent extraordinary manifestations of popular violence, one instance of which is alluded to in the following article; and we have an abiding confidence that the public intelligence will work a silent but sure corrective of the evil, by assigning the authors of such sentiments their proper place in society, and by visiting upon such conduct the infamy and detestation which it so richly merits.

From the Springfield Register.

JACKSONVILLE, (Ill.) Aug. 28, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: The news of the Veto reached us on Friday morning. It was a day of wailing and lamentation, of writhing and cursing among the Rank myrmidons, and the minions of a mushroom aristocracy residing here. In whatever aspect the conduct of President Tyler may be viewed, one thing is certain—the conduct of the coon-skin gentry affords only the stronger illustration of the *Federal feeling of the Whig party. Democratic Whigs!* Pshaw! Democratic Whig Devils is a far better and more literal appellation, after the conduct of that party in our town on yesterday and last night. What do you think—Josiah Lucas, Editor of the Illinoian, exclaimed, "*I wish the ghost of Gen. Harrison would rise up and choke or strangle Tyler to death.*" Then comes Porter Clay, a preacher of the gospel. By the by, this gentleman is brother to Henry Clay, the demi-god of Whiggery. This gentleman exclaims, "*I wish somebody would assassinate him,*" (Tyler.) A gentleman, called Major Simms, appears next on the carpet. This gentleman says, "I'll give one hundred specie dollars to any body that will kill him," (Tyler.)

Would to God we could here stop the nauseous detail. Others might be named indulging in similar disgraceful sentiments; but these instances are sufficient to illustrate the decency of "the decent, genteel party." After night-fall, the stillness was occasionally broken by the low, deep-toned curses of some Bank bully, portending an outbreak. We were not disappointed in this expectation. About 9 o'clock the quiet of the town was disturbed by a loud yelling in the public square, in front of the "Morgan House." Attracted hither, we witnessed one of those spectacles so rife, but disgraceful to the town, the county, the State, and every American citizen. Here we found a fellow of the name of Neely, in front of, and an inmate of the aforesaid "Morgan House," the property of Gen. Joseph Duncan, the Federal Whig candidate for Governor of Illinois!!! engaged with an effigy of Tyler, hung to a gallows, under which was a tar barrel. After discharging a pistol two or three times at the inanimate object, the fellows set fire to the materials, amid the bellows of a crowd of boys, among whom was a few grown babies. The hall and steps of the Morgan House were filled with the gentry of the Whig party; they were mightily tickled at the degrading spectacle. Indeed, Messrs. Editors, my heart sickened in disgust, to witness females, occupying an upper window of the Morgan House, enjoying the scene with the utmost zest.

JEFFERSON.

From the United States Register.

SKETCH OF THE COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1840.

We have at length received a copy of the Annual Report which has just been printed. In anticipation of the regular Tables which we generally publish, we have made the following hasty sketch of the commerce of 1840:

IMPORTS, 1840.

The Imports in 1840, (year ending 30th September,) amounted to $107,141,519, exceeded by the Exports $24,944,427. (This amount varies from the tables accompanying the Report of the Secretary, Vol. III, page 409, it being then only an estimate.)

In 1838, the imports were	$113,717,404
1839,	162,092,132
1840,	107,141,519

Which shows the imports in 1840 to have been less than in 1838 by $6,575,885, and than in 1839 by $54,950,613.

Of the imports, $92,802,352 were in American, and $14,339,167 in foreign vessels.

Of the whole amount of imports, $57,196,204, or, 53 per cent. was free of duty.

The amount of imports from

England,	$33,114,133	Mexico,	$4,175,000
France,	17,572,876	Hanse Towns,	2,521,493
Cuba,	9,835,477	Brit. Am. Col.	2,007,767
China,	6,640,829	Russia,	2,572,427
Brazil,	4,927,296	Brit. East Ind.	1,952,461

From Sweden, and Norway, Holland, British W. I., Hayti, Spain, Spanish W. I., except Cuba, Italy, Venezuela, Chili, the imports exceed one million each.

Some of the principal articles of import were,

Teas, from China, lbs. 19,981,476,	$5,417,589
Coffee, lbs. 94,996,095,	8,546,222
Silks, not India,	8,288,958
Cloths and cassimeres,	4,696,529
Cottons, dyed, printed, or colored,	3,893,694
Brown sugar, 107,955,039 lbs.,	4,742,492
Bar iron,	3,397.480
Salt,	1,015,526
Molasses,	2,910,791

EXPORTS.

The Exports in 1840 amounted to	$132,085,946
1839,	121,028,416
1838,	108,486,615

Being an excess in 1840 over 1838 of $23,599,330, and over 1839 of $11,057,530. Domestic exports in 1840, amounted to $113,895,634, and foreign exports to $18,190,312. In 1840 the domestic exports exceeded those of 1839, $10,361,743. The exports exceed the imports, $24,944,427.

Some of the principal domestic exports in 1840—

Cotton,	$63,870,307
Flour,	10,143,615
Tobacco,	9,883,957
Cotton goods,	3,549,607
Refined sugar,	1,214,658

Of the Exports, there went to

England,	$57,048,660	Holland,	$3,856,310
France,	21,841,554	Br. West Ind.,	2,965,584
Cuba,	6,310,515	Mexico,	2,515,341
Brit. Am. Col.,	6,093,250	Brazil,	2,506,574
Hanse Towns,	4,198,459	Scotland,	2,050,940

Russia, Danish West Indies, Hayti, Italy, Trieste, Texas, Chili and China, each took of the exports over one million.

NAVIGATION AND TONNAGE.

There arrived in 1840, 7,211 American, 4,571 Foreign vessels, total 11,782 vessels, of 2,289,309 tons. Crews, 110,991 men, 3,739 boys. Cleared during the same, 7,583 American, 4,583 Foreign, total 12,166; tons 2,353,495. Crews, 116,331 men, 3,415 boys.

Of the Foreign vessels which entered, 4,024 were British, 113 French, 134 Hanseatic, 101 Spanish.

Of the vessels entered, there arrived at

New-York,	1,955	New-Orleans,	924
Boston,	1,507	Philadelphia,	444
Passamaquody,	1,161	Baltimore,	410

There were built in the United States in 1840, 97 ships, 109 brigs, 378 schooners, 224 sloops, 63 steamboats; total 871. Tonnage 118,309 23-95.

Of these, 181 were built in Maine,
113 do do Massachusetts,
109 do do New Jersey,
103 do do Pennsylvania,
111 do do Maryland,
72 do do New-York.

There were sold to Foreigners, 11 ships,
do do do 29 brigs,
do do do 46 schooners,
do do do 1 sloop.

Lost at sea, 33 ships, Lost at sea, 87 schooners,
do 41 brigs, do 20 sloops,
do 16 steamboats.

88 vessels were condemned as unseaworthy.

A rich Mine.—We saw a few days since, a specimen of Ore taken from a Gold Mine, in Union District, (S. C.,) that excels in richness any we have ever seen. The mine is owned by Dr. *Adolphus Nott,* (son of the late Judge *Nott.*) but is leased at present to an English Mining Company. We were informed that out of ten bushels of ore, as much as *five thousand* dollars worth of gold had been obtained. We saw four pieces of the ore, the largest less than a goose-egg in size, and it was thought that the several pieces were worth from forty to seventy dollars.

S. C. Temperance Advocate.

Fire!—We regret to learn from a correspondent at Taxahaw, Lancaster District, that the dwelling house of Mrs. *Dicey Caston* at that place, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning the 5th instant, about 9 o'clock. The building with its contents is a total loss. The loss of Mrs. *Caston* in money, papers and other property is said to be very considerable.—*Camden Journal, October* 20.

The Hon. John Murphy, formerly Governor of Alabama, and Representative in Congress, died at his residence in Clarke county, Ala., on the 21st ult., in the 56th year of his age.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES.

The October Number of that excellent work, the Southern Literary Messenger, contains a series of Letters addressed to Mr. Clay, by an officer of the Navy, (understood to be Lieut. Maury,) in which very powerful considerations are stated in favor of the establishment of a Navy Yard and Naval Academy at Memphis, Tenn., and a National Foundry at some point on the Mississippi above that place; with a National Ship Canal to connect the waters of the Mississippi with the Lakes.

At Memphis, he says, steam ships could be built at half the cost of construction lavished on them at the North. Witness the frigate Fulton, of 720 tons, which cost $333,000, or $460 per ton, whilst the British war steamer Cyclops, of 1,195 tons, cost but $250,000, or less than $240 per ton, her timbers too being imported, chargeable with heavy duties. He proposes that the United States follow the example of France and England, by contributing one-fifth of the cost of as many substantial steamers as individual enterprize may be disposed to construct with that aid, on condition that in case of war they should be turned over to Government at a valuation. England, he says, will soon have a fleet of fifty steam ships, now employed as packets to New York, Boston, &c., but to be at her disposal in case of war. He would have the United States keep pace with European powers in this matter, so as, in case of collision, to be prepared to meet them in this new and most powerful species of Naval warfare. And instead of the Government building them, and laying them up to rot, he advises that they should be built principally by private enterprise, and employed in commerce, during peace. Memphis he regards as the best place for building these ships, as it is contiguous to the live-oak, iron, coal, copper, hemp, &c., of the West and South-West. From that point, too, the egress to the Gulf of Mexico, and, by means of the proposed canal, to the Lakes, (the two great theatres of any future war,) would be speedy and safe.

The proposed canal, besides its advantages to commerce, would enable the United States, in case of a war with England, to throw a force at once into the Lakes, with which to strike a blow that might be decisive, instead of having to wait the tedious process of building after hostilities commenced.

So much for the West. As regards the South, the writer has some important suggestions. Not a solitary building yard has been established by Government South of Norfolk! and the one at that place was established by Virginia at her own expense, and ceded to the Government in 1800, on condition that a Navy Yard should be maintained there forever. From Virginia to New Hampshire, since the war, more than a hundred millions of dollars have been disbursed for the navy,—and scarce a dollar South and West, except a paltry sum at Pensacola. If a ship on the West India station requires repairs, however slight, or loses a few hands by death or desertion, she must go to the North to supply her wants. If a crew is to be paid off, to the North goes the ship, that the money of the improvident sailors may be squandered at the right place. The last letter of the series places this matter in so strong a light that we are tempted to copy it entire, in the hope that it will rouse the Statesmen of the South, not only to a sense of their equal rights, but to a consideration of the dangers of their condition whilst in such a neglected state as at present. This letter begins—

Let us now look into the condition of our Naval establishments and means of defence in the South.

Take the map of North America, and cast your eye on it from the Capes of Virginia down the Atlantic coast—passing around the Florida reefs, into the Gulf of Mexico to the remote South-Western corner of the United States—a distance of about two thousand miles—and you will not find a single Naval Depot, at which even a sloop-of-war, whether disabled in a gale, or crippled in an action, could be repaired. Not a great while ago, a small Revenue cutter, had to be sent from the so-called Navy-Yard at Pensacola, to Charleston, South-Carolina, *to have her sides calked* and some slight repairs made.

Now, take the other side of the picture. Go back to Mason & Dixon's line, and run your finger towards the North on the map, that you may see what has been done for that region, in the way of Naval defences and improvements. In the waters of the Chesapeake, you find two well appointed Navy-Yards, and one Naval Station. In the waters of the Delaware is another large building Yard—less than two degrees farther on, you come to another extensive Dock-Yard at New-York—and a few hours thence, to two more—Boston and Portsmouth—both in the waters of Massachusetts.

Yet in all this partial protection, and unequal distribution of the national bounty, the South and the West have complained not. In these matters, Southern and Western statesmen have taken grounds far above mere local interests, state prejudices, or sectional jealousies; they have occupied the high eminence of patriotism; with a free will and a liberal hand, they have been among the foremost to vote away the public money, wherever and whenever the honor, the safety, or the welfare of their country required it. Without asking whether this or that State would be most benefitted by a Naval appropriation, they have striven to make the Navy all that the dignity of their country abroad, or its safety at home, requires it to be.

A despatch vessel-of-war sent from New-York to Pensacola, in the Gulf of Mexico, was thirty-four days in making the passage on one occasion, and fifty-six on the other. Upon an average it would take twenty or thirty days for a Naval force, from the nearest port of the North, to carry relief to the property of our citizens in the Gulf of Mexico. In consequence of such unequal distribution of the public Dock-Yards and Depots, most of the European powers, with their steam ships-of-war, are actually nearer our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, than we ourselves. In case of war, they have, much nearer than we, secure places of rendezvous for vessels of all kinds. To us, there would be no sufficient shelter, nearer than Norfolk.

Is protection less due to the South, than to the North? Does the vicinity of the West India Islands with their black-a-moor regiments, afford to the South an especial guaranty, that in war, she shall enjoy immunities, and be exempt from dangers unknown to the North? Or is it because the safety of Georgia and the Carolinas, the integrity of their soil are less sacred—the products of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia; of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri; of Iowa, Florida and Wiskonsin; of Kentucky and Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas—which pass through the Gulf of Mexico on their way to market—are all these interests, I say, left thus exposed, because they are of less importance in the Federal eye, than their sister-interests in the North? Or shall the defenceless condition of the South and the West be ascribed to the selfishness of the North and the East, which hitherto have been ascendant in the National Councils? No sir. Ascribe that rather to the apathy of the former two, on the subject, and to their numerical weakness in the legislative halls of the nation. It rests with you to rouse them up. Under the new apportionment of representation, their representatives will outnumber those of the Northern and Middle States on the floors of Congress. *Verbum sat.*

Bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, are the Islands of Cuba, Jamaica, and St. Domingo, besides groups of smaller ones, and the States of Texas, Mexico and Central America; any, or all of which, are liable to be occupied by powers at war with the United States.

The Gulf is the Mediterranean of these countries; which, owing to the winds at the South, Cuba and the Bahamas at the East, is as much closed against egress, except through the straits of Florida, as the Mediterranean proper, except through the straits of Gibraltar.

The only pass from this Gulf belongs to us; and by us should be secured at whatever cost. Key-West is the Gibraltar of these straits, with a harbor susceptible of being strengthened and rendered as impregnable as that.

The South and the West are never secure, nor their defences complete, until this be made a strong hold, where the public vessels may rendezvous in war, and merchantmen retreat for safety.

France has made Toulon, in the Mediterranean, her great Naval establishment. Spain too had her Carthagena. What Toulon is to France, and Carthagena was to Spain, Pensacola is to us. Though Spain had the Dock-Yards of Fayal and Cadiz, and France those of Cherberg and Brest, outside of their Mediterranean, the exigencies of war soon taught each of them the importance of good Naval Stations at Carthagena and Toulon.

From the experience of Spain, and the example of France, let the South and West learn a lesson; and resolve to press the subject, shoulder to shoulder; nor to give over, until the Naval establishment at Pensacola be made the Toulon of their Mediterranean.

Pensacola has many advantages. Its natural position is important. It is in the midst of our live-oak forests, as it were; and it is convenient to excellent timber and Naval stores, and has all the resources required to make it an important Naval station. And it should be abundantly furnished with all the materials, means and facilities, which are to be found at the North, for building, equipping, and repairing our men-of-war. Suitable Depots, and places of rendezvous, ought, also, to be supplied along the coast of Georgia, North and South Carolina.

The Right Course.—We know not when we were more pleased on reading the proceedings of a public meeting, than those of one held in Cincinnati on the 25th ult., for the purpose of organizing, permanently, a society, in that city, having for its object the suppression of all future incendiary abolition movements. We have barely room to give the preamble to their resolutions, this morning, but shall revert to the subject to morrow.—*New O. Picayune.*

"Whereas, our city is infested by persons professing philanthropy, who under the name of abolitionists, are practically destroying, not only the peace and safety of society, but endangering the means of subsistence upon which our wives and children depend. We the undersigned feel it to be our duty religiously so to act, as at once to preserve the peace, cause a due observance of the laws, and manifest by our conduct a faith in practical charity. Hypocrisy we detest. The sufferings of the white men challenge as much sympathy as the injuries of the blacks. St. Paul has declared that to provide for our own household is our first duty. Experience has shown that the two races cannot live together on terms of equality. And while we will protect the black man from inhumanity, we shall firmly and steadily endeavor to fix him in his proper place. Fearlessly we challenge our every day treatment of the black man to be compared with the public profession and private practices of those tyrants of the blacks and traitors to the whites. We speak plainly in order to prevent misunderstanding. We war with abolitionists—white men—who, disregarding the misery of the whites, make a parade of their kindly feelings towards the blacks, in order

"To compound for sins they are inclined to,
By damning those they have no mind to."

"In view of this, we hereby determine to organize ourselves into a society, fixed and permanent, under a constitution."

The following striking anecdote is from the October number of the Democratic Review, just published:

The first meeting of Jefferson and Burr.—The following anecdote was related by Mr. Jefferson to the writer, while on a visit to Monticello, in the year 1822. It was told in illustration of an opinion advanced by the former in relation to physiognomy, that although it was but folly to attempt a system of judging character from any particular conformation of features, yet the eye was an unerring index of the soul, and no training on the part of its possessor could prevent it from disclosing its true moral nature to a skillful observer. I will endeavor to repeat the anecdote in the exact words of the illustrious narrator.

During my attendance on one of the earliest sessions of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, said Mr. J., I chanced to dine one day at a public house where several distinguished gentlemen from abroad, all entire strangers to me, had just arrived in the City. Among these was a gentleman who became seated directly opposite to me at the table and soon attracted my observation by his peculiar and remarkable countenance, and especially by his singularly restless and subtly quivering eye, which to me threw off an expression extremely sinister; for I had ever noted, that an eye of this character indicated moral obliquity of the heart, and this kind of eye he possessed in a more eminent degree than I had ever seen. So strong, indeed, were my impressions in the case, that I felt no hesitation in making up for myself a decided opinion of the true character of the man before me, as before mentioned, then unknown to me, even by name.

After retiring to the private room of the friend at whose invitation I had dined there, he asked me with an air of curiosity, if I noticed the gentleman who sat opposite to me at the table we had just left; and if so, what was my opinion of him?

I replied, that I had not only noticed the man, but formed a decided opinion of him, and that was, that his true character might be expressed in three words—coldness, cunning, and perfidity.

"Why, sir," said my friend, in surprise, "you cannot know the man of whom you are speaking—it is Mr. Burr, the greatest lawyer in New York."

"I will not alter my opinion for all that," I remarked. "I have never known such an eye as his in an honest man's head; and whatever may be his present eminence, and fair reputation, I will venture the prediction, that he will yet be known as a villain."

In after times, continued Mr. J. to me, I had frequent reason to recall my first impressions of the true character of Aaron Burr. D. P. T.

Montpelier, Vt., Sept., 1841.

*This interesting and remarkable anecdote, which has never before, to our knowledge, been published, is communicated to the Democratic Review by a gentleman of high respectability, on whose statement its truth is unquestionable—Mr. D. P. Thompson, of Montpelier, Vermont, formerly for many years a neighbor and friend of Mr. Jefferson.—Ed. D. R.

A Snake Story.—The St. Louis Bulletin has a snake story which will match with any we have seen lately. The man, too, talks like he was serious. He says: "We witnessed an exhibition last Saturday that made us "crawl all over." A gentleman from Iowa (Mr Farland) has so completely domesticated five rattlesnakes that he can handle them with perfect safety, and, what is most astonishing, he will, with as much indifference as a horse jockey would open a horse's mouth, take one of his snakeship pupils in his hands and open its mouth. He does this, as he says, in order that the spectator can see there

is no deception, and to expose the serpent's fangs. Mr. Farland says that he has been engaged in experiments with snakes for the last two years, and thinks he completely understands their nature. The above statements, may appear incredible, but we assure our readers we actually witnessed the exhibition as above stated."

☞ The fool will probably be bitten and killed by one of his snakes some day.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1841.

☞ *Acquittal of McLeod.*—The investigation in the case of *McLeod* terminated on the 12th inst. The Jury, after retiring for about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of *not guilty*. From the evidence in behalf of the prisoner, we have no doubt this verdict is correct.

McLeod was to leave Utica the next day, under the escort of the Sheriff of Oneida County, for Canada—the Governor of New York having ordered the Sheriff to see him safe into the British territory. Thus ends this famous difficulty, so far as McLeod is concerned. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

"As was generally expected from the insufficient testimony to convict McLeod, the jury have brought in a verdict of not guilty. It was rendered on Tuesday afternoon, after about twenty minutes' deliberation. The prisoner immediately withdrew with his counsel, without the least molestation from any of the persons assembled in or about the court. The fact is, the abuse heaped upon the citizens of this country by the Canadian press, and their assertions that the life of McLeod was threatened by popular prejudice and mob violence, were never more undeserved. A signal rebuke has been given to these slanders in the result of the trial and the whole course of the proceedings against him. No trial could be more fairly conducted than his was—and no man's personal safety could find better protection. The public sympathy was indeed in his favor rather than against him. Every citizen, it is true, felt indignant at the outrage which had been committed, but that indignation was against the Government that sanctioned and justified the act, and not for the miserable tool that lent itself to the performance of the act of aggression. Though the honor of the State and the safety of its citizens required that the bold violators of its laws and territory should be tried and punished, yet the hope was that the accused would be able to prove his innocence and be acquitted."

The Country on the road to Ruin again!—Since the recent triumphs of Democracy, the Federal papers have again commenced their old vocation of "ruin and distress" croakers. As usual, the foreign editors of the *National Intelligencer* lead off in an artfully prepared article, declaring that business men are again losing confidence in each other; the price of exchange rising; State Stocks depreciating, and general ruin again seizing upon the vitals of our national prosperity, and all produced by the *Locofocos* again coming into power in Georgia, Maryland and Maine! Do these "distress" croakers suppose the People are to be again duped by this false cry of "hard times" and promises to make them easier? Who gained the late Locofoco victories?—the people; they then must truly have a wonderful penchant for ruining themselves, for they have been at it, according to these Federal Editors, for the past fourteen years, with the exception of a short period of hard cider halucination in 1840. But it is all humbug; the country is fast righting itself, and will soon settle down into a permanent state of solid prosperity, if Mr. *Clay* and his Federal agitators are not permitted to disturb the natural current of business.

According to these grumbling Federalists, the country was in a deplorable condition in 1840—the fountains of business dried up, and commerce ruined almost beyond redemption, and all caused by the Locofocos being in power. Were these things true then? The answer is furnished by the table which we publish in another column from the *United States Register*, compiled from authentic documents: There it will be seen that the exports (the barometer of our national prosperity) for 1840 exceeded those of 1838 over *twenty-three and a half millions of dollars*, and those of 1839 over *eleven millions!* The *domestic* exports of 1840 exceeded those of 1839 over *ten millions*, and the *exports* of 1840 were greater than the *imports* by nearly *twenty-five millions!* Do these facts indicate a *ruined* country? or do they not show a regular and steady increase in national wealth, in spite of the efforts of political jugglers and stock-jobbing swindlers to produce "hard times" for political effect? They show, too, that during the last year of Locofoco reign, the country was fast getting out of debt, by *increasing* her *exports*, and *diminishing* her *imports*—buying *less* and selling *more*. Yet the Federal croakers were constantly shedding crocodile tears over what they called their "ruined country;" and the success which then attended their humbugry, has emboldened them to commence it again. They should reflect, however, that the humbug era has passed away, never to return;—they may truly exclaim, "Othello's occupation's gone!"

A good one!—The Federalists carried their ticket for the Legislature in Chatham County, Georgia, at the late election, for the first time in many years; and the Editor of the Savannah *Republican*, thinking that of course if his party could carry that county, the State must be safe, commenced "crowing," and called upon President Tyler to "listen to the voice of Georgia who had made the Bank the only question in the election." We'll warrant this same Federal Editor, now he has heard from *all* Georgia, will declare the Bank was not the question at all.

O.K.

MORE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES!

Truth crushed to earth will rise again!

PENNSYLVANIA ERECT!—FEDERALISM PROSTRATE!!

As we predicted, Democracy has achieved a glorious triumph in the land of Penn. A few returns are yet to come in, but enough is known to insure the re-election of PORTER (Dem.) as Governor by upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND MAJORITY! and the election of a Democratic majority to both Houses of the Legislature. Coon skin Whiggery has no longer an abiding place in Pennsylvania. With a voice of thunder, her sturdy yeomanry have repudiated *Clay* and his monster Bank; and in this she is not alone: it is almost certain that

OHIO, TOO, HAS BEEN REDEEMED!

Full returns have not yet been received: but a slip from the office of the Ohio *Statesman* (says the Alexandria *Index*) of the 15th, states that the Democrats have elected EIGHT out of the TEN Senators heard from, and THIRTY-THREE out of the FORTY-SEVEN Representatives heard from. The Democratic majority in Hamilton County (in which is the city of Cincinnati,) is 1,300, and in Fairfield, (the residence of Ex-Secretary *Ewing*) it is over 1,000. Both these Counties gave majorities for Harrison last Fall.

Great Revolution in New-Jersey!—New-Jersey, too, has nearly thrown off the yoke of Federalism. The election just over for members of the State Legislature has resulted most auspiciously for the cause of Democracy. Parties are *tied* in the Senate, and the Federalists have a majority of 12 in the House. Last year Federal majority 43! The New York Journal of Commerce (neutral) says: "We have no doubt the Democrats have, at this election, a large majority of the popular vote of the State. The "pipe-layers" have so *Gerrymandered* the State, that the Democrats must have a large majority of the popular vote to get the Legislature." One more pull will give us New-Jersey unfettered.

Connecticut right side up!—The Town Elections, preparatory to the Spring Elections for members of the Legislature, Governor &c., are just over in Connecticut, and Democracy has swept the State like a tornado! Of sixty-six Towns, the Democrats carried *forty-eight* and the Federalists *eighteen!* The Spring Elections will leave in Connecticut scarcely enough of Whiggery for seed.

Wiskonsan Erect!—In the new and rich Territory of *Wiskonsan* Democracy is also triumphant;—Gen. DODGE is elected Delegate to Congress by about 600 majority over the Federal candidate, and the Democrats have a majority in the Territorial Legislature. Gen. DODGE was removed by Gen. Harrison from the office of Governor of Wiskonsan to make room for the infamous *James D. Doty*. Whom Federalism proscribe the People reward!

Georgia.—McDONALD'S majority for Governor is within a hundred or so of *four thousand*, and the Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot is *forty-eight*. Most nobly has Georgia redeemed herself!

Maryland.—THOMAS' majority for Governor is 586. The Democrats have a majority of *eight* in the House of Representatives; but the Federalists will yet have a majority of *two* on joint ballot, owing to the Senate's being composed of members previously elected. Whiggery is used up in Maryland; another election will give Democracy full sweep in the State, by purging the Senate of its Federal majority.

THE LATE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES;

HOW STANDS THE ROLL?

Gen. HARRISON'S majority in the popular suffrage was 145,695, (not including South Carolina). How stands the case since the late elections? Let us see: The Democrats have wiped out the Harrison majority

In Maine, of	219	*Brought up,*	23,645
Vermont,	14,436	*In Maryland, of*	4,774
Connecticut,	6,324	*Ohio,*	23,375
New-Jersey,	2,317	*Indiana,*	13,698
Pennsylvania,	349	*Georgia,*	8,340
	23,645		73,832
To this, add Democratic maj. in Maine,			10,000
do	*do*	*do* *Pennsylv'ia,*	20,000
do	*do*	*do* *Georgia,*	3,500
do	*do*	*gain in Alabama,*	3,000
do	*do*	*do* *Tennessee,*	9,000
		Total,	119,332

Take this 119,332 from Harrison's vote of 1,268,752, and add it to Van Buren's vote of 1,123,056, and it will give Democracy a majority at this time in the popular suffrage of the Union of 92,949!

The result in the Electoral Colleges is equally taiumphant to the cause of Democracy. Take from Harrison's list the Electoral vote of

Maine,	10	*Maryland,*	10
Vermont,	7	*Ohio,*	21
Connecticut,	8	*Indiana,*	9
Pennsylvania,	30	*Georgia,*	11
New-Jersey,	8		
	Total,		114

Add these 114 to Van Buren's list of 60, and it gives Democracy a majority of 54 in the Electoral Colleges! Are not these results glory enough for one year! And where do they place the question of a Nationl Bank, and all the wicked measures of Whiggery at the Extra Congress? Under the deep-toned condemnation of public opinion, where their advocates and authors also lie kicking.

Tennessee Legislature.—This body assembled on the 5th instant. In the Senate, *Samuel Turney*, (Dem.) of White County, was elected Speaker without opposition.—In the House, *Burchett Douglass*, (Fed.) of Fayette County, was elected Speaker by a majority of *three* votes over Mr. *Hill* of Warren County. Parties stand a *tie* in the Senate, and the Federalists have a majority of *three* in the House; though this majority is certainly a very *uncertain* one, as several minor offices of the House were filled with Democrats, and on taking the vote to turn out the Democratic Editor of the *Union* as public printer, it was carried by only *one* vote. The two Houses met and counted the votes given at the late election for Governor, and reported the majority for *Jones*, (Fed.) 3,245. A proposition was made to go into the election of two United States Senators on the 11th inst., but it was not acted on on the 10th. There seems to be a strong probability that Gov. *Polk* will be selected as one of the Senators. Gov. P's Message to the Legislature is a lengthy document, and said to be very ably drawn. We give the following synopsis of it from the *Nashville Union:*

"The message sets out, with giving a concise and succinct account of the present prosperity and happiness of the prudent and industrious citizens of the State; and congratulated the representatives of the people upon their having met at a time, and under circumstances, which would enable them to enact such laws as would eventually prove beneficial to their constuents in common, if prudently revised and faithfully administered. The Gov. then went on to say in substance, that he considered most of the distresses in the pecuniary affairs of the people as greatly attributable to the wild and visionary schemes which had been entered into by traders and speculators, instigated by almost unlimited bank accommodations. These accommodations having been so unguardedly given, places it without the power of the banks to control their large outstanding balances, which, as a matter of necessity, compelled these institutions to curtail rapidly their accommodations to the community. This curtailment coming on unexpectedly found many men, the most enterprizing of our citizens, unprepared for the shock. They were obliged to submit for a time, but the native energy of character possessed by the larger portion of the commercial community had enabled them to surmount all these difficulties if not entire, in a very considerable degree, and it now remained with the Legislature of the State to give such relief as the exigency of the times seemed to demand.

"That relief could be given, provided the Banking institutions of the State were compelled, at as early a day as possible, to honestly and fairly meet the demands of the public upon them.

"The Legislature certainly had the power to inflict such penalties, as a condition upon those banks which had forfeited their charters, as would be productive of good to the people, and if not acceded to by the banks, their effects should be placed in the hands of commissioners for a final settlement of its affairs.

"If Banks were permitted to declare dividends to their stockholders, and that the stock Banks of the State had done so, was a selfevident fact which none would deny. Every principle of justice would go to say, they should be bound to meet such demands as might come against them. No institution should be permitted to declare a dividend without first complying with their obligations to the people. The circulation of these institutions in this State was estimated upon at about three millions of dollars, upon which the stockholders were reaping handsome dividends, whilst the people were suffering heavy losses in the way of exha nge. This state of things should not be permitted to remain, and the Legislature of the State should take such efficient action on the subject as to give their constituents some guarantee that a return to a general resumption would be effected at the earliest possible day.

"The message also gave a clear, lucid and statesman-like view of the State Bank of Tennessee, Internal Improvements, the Shinplaster system, State debt, Common School fund, Lunatic Hospital, the Penitentiary, Militia, Apportionment of representation, refused public Lands, and Election Law of the State; to all of which he recommended the application of such laws as will, if passed, prove highly salutary."

Messrs. *E. A. Nesbitt* and *Julius C. Alford*, two of the Federal members of Congress from Georgia, have resigned their seats. Mr. *Dawson* having previously resigned, the Democrats of that State now have it in their power to fill three seats in Congress with good men and true.

A hopeless undertaking.—A Mr. Hartford has issued proposals for publishing a new paper at Jackson, Mississippi, to be called "*Harry of the West*," and devoted to the cause of Henry Clay for next President. Mr. H. had not heard of the late elections when he issued his proposals.

Joseph R. Ingersoll, (Fed.) is elected to Congress from Philadelphia in place of Mr. Sergeant.

Richard Bullock, Esq., of Granville County in this State, was recently shot by some unknown person, while sitting in his house after night. He died in a few minutes after being shot.

The three robbers of the Herkimer County, New York, Bank, have each been sentenced to 4 years labor in the Penitentiary.

Inquiry.—Where are the pipe layers' swallow tailed flags, that hung across the avenue in such a graceful festoon, last year, to show forth the votes of the different States? If they be found, a fair price will be given for them by the Democracy of the District, provided no hard cider or rotten apple stains mar their pristine purity. Save the pieces, gentlemen. You never will want them again, as coon-skins are below par, and Tippecanoe banners are out of date. Where is Mud? Mud, you are wanted. Col. Chambers, bring out the big gun, sir. *Alexandria Index.*

Bank or no Bank.—Francis Thomas, who has been so triumphantly elected Govenor of Maryland, was chairman of the committee of congress, which visited Philadelphia, to investigate the affairs of the Bank, and found the doors closed against investigation. His opponent is a bank federalist of the most ultra and proscribing character. He went for the "fiscal bank," the "fiscal corporation," and for every high-handed and tyrannical measure of the aristocracy. The people, in electing Thomas and rejecting Johnson, have put their veto on the Bank, as well as the Land bill and the whole catalogue of profligate measures introduced at the extra session. Mr. *Dawson*, the candidate for Governor in Georgia, was another prominent advocate of all the extravagant and arbitrary measures of the called session. If he is defeated, as the whig papers seem quite ready to admit, it is a most significant rebuke to Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Berrien, of the Senate, and will doubtless be regarded by those gentlemen as equal in importance to the second veto of "Capt. Tyler." *Albany Argus.*

We are pained to learn that Hon. *Kenneth Rayner* lies very ill at the residence of Dr. *Hawkins*, in Warren County.—*Ral. Reg. Oct.* 19.

Resignation.—Mr. *Clay*, at the extra session, insisted that two thirds of the people demanded a National Bank. He denounced the veto on the institution which he and his followers in Congress prepared, as he said, in compliance with the will of their "agonized" constituents, as down right hostility against public opinion. He said if Mr. TYLER's conscience would not permit him to sign a Bank charter, which the Representatives in Congress demanded, in compliance with the wishes of their constituents, making a vast majority of the American people, he should have adopted the alternative of permitting the bill to become a law by default, or, by resigning, have given a new Presideut power to sanction it. What will Mr. *Clay* now say to Mr. *Berrien*, Mr. *Kennedy*, and other Representatives who made the issue of Bank or no Bank in their late address to their constituents, which has been replied to by overwhelming majorities, renouncing a Bank. Will Mr. Clay tell his Georgia friends in Congress to resign if they cannot turn Democrats and disclaim his measures? Will he tell his Indiana, his Maine, Pennsylvania, his Ohio, his New Jersey coadjutors, in all of which States the popular majorities have condemned the issues of the extra session—to *resign*, or bend their consciences to the Democratic creed? We think not. Mr. *Clay* will tell them to hold fast to him, and give up their constituents....*Globe, of Oct.* 18.

☞ *The Great Moral Triumph.*—The elections which are now going on, and in which Pipelaying Whiggery is universally routed, are not merely great political victories, but sublime moral triumphs, in which the foul and base practices of factious and corrupt politicians and the fraudulent part of the banks, with the Monster at their head, are all rebuked and chastised for their crimes, and driven into the obscurity from which they should never have emerged. Numerous and great are the *moral* benefits which will result from these victories; and among the foremost will be the cessation of the present criminal suspension of specie payments. The success in Pennsylvania alone, and the death of the Monster, insures this result. Others make Philadelphia their excuse for suspending, but that excuse will cease in a few weeks. The Pennsylvania Legislature meets on the first Monday in December; its first duty will be to coerce instant resumption. The election has turned upon that question more than any other one thing. Pipelaying Whiggery, whichhas been so signally beaten in that State, was for *no resumption, and shinplaster currency*, until another Regulator was chartered. This party was for keeping the currency as it is, just to punish the people till they submitted to a National Bank; but it is whipped----whipped like a culprit----and the banks must now resume.---*Globe.*

The Cabinet.—Mr. Wickliffe, the new Postmaster General, has arrived, and entered upon the duties of his office.

Messrs. Upshur and Spencer have also entered upon their appropriate duties as Secretaries of the Navy and War Departments. The new Cabinet is now complete.

The new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Forward, is decidedly opposed to a Bank; and, from what we can gather, no Bank will be recommended to Congress by John Tyler. Thanks to his firmness and conscience, for putting that evil far from us. May he avoid allother quicksands of Federalism.—*Alexandria Index.*

Astounding Disclosure.—The Portsmouth (Va) Chronicle says: We have it from an unquestionable source, that Mr. Secretary Ewing allowed one of his hopeful sons, a minor, not yet twenty-one years of age, the enormous sum of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for negotiating a million loan! Here is Federal economy for you—log cabin retrenchment, coon skin honesty, with a vengeance. We ask, what better is the act than downright theft? Can such infamous swindling receive the sanction and approbation of honest men?—*Balt. Republican.*

Federal idea of a Bankrupt Law.—The New York American, in an article explaining the objects and provisions of the Bankrupt law, observes, with great simplicity, that, "In the class of voluntary bankrupts, are included all persons whatever, *rich or poor*, merchant, traders," &c.

What a convenient law, which enables "all persons whatever," "rich or poor," to get rid of their honest debts. In the words of an eloquent writer, we may soon see, under the infiuence of *Federal* legislation, "the magnificent bankrupt dashing the mud from his chariot wheels, in the face of his ruined creditor."

Rhode Island.—The new Constitution adopted by the Rhode Island Suffrage Convention, proposes to extend the right of suffrage to every white male citizen of lawful age, who may have resided in the State one year, and in the township where he offers to vote, three months. But in any question of raising a tax or appropriating the proceeds of a tax, the voter must possess property, either real or personal, of the value of $150. The Senate to be composed of 12 members, elected by districts, and the House of 80 members, of whom Providence is to send 12. The Governor to have a veto power, subject to be reversed by the decision of a *majority* of both Houses.

The Constitution, of which the above are some of the outlines, is designed to take the place of the Old Charter granted by King Charles II, of England, under which the good people of Rhode Island have lived to this day.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Attempted Insurrection.—We yesterday learned from an undoubted source, that a plan was recently laid in South Carolina, near Purysburg, by some negroes, to rise and kill their masters. It was, however, discovered, as is the general fate of such evil machinations, in season to frustrate their hellish design. On Wednesday night last, Mr. Zandt heard three of his own negroes and one belonging to a neighboring plantation, knock at his door, and on listening, he overheard enough to convince him that some villainy was on foot, and he did not admit them. The next morning he had the negroes arrested, when they confessed it was their design to have killed Mr. Z. the moment he opened the door; for which purpose one of them was provided with an axe. They then intended to proceed to the residence of Mrs. Williams, and kill her, and so on to the next neighbor. On their examination, the four negroes implicated several others who were concerned with them, and nine in all were put on their trial. Our informant thinks the four ringleaders will be hung, and the rest severely punished. Of the negroes arrested, three belonged to Mr. Zandt, three to Mrs. Williams, two to Mr. Hardee, and one to the estate of Yeomans. Much excitement prevails in the neighborhood; but when our informant left, the alarm had in some degree subsided.—*Savannah Republican.*

The Bankrupt Law.— The New York Heraald says, that there is but one opinion in that city, on this subject, among the honorable and solvent merchants, which number as 40 to 4. They regard it as an act of *public robbery, and a general system of fraud in the form of law.* This one act, of itself, is enough to prostrate the whig party, and we have no doubt but it will. We wish it borne in mind that *Henry Clay voted for this law*, and that a whig Congress passed it.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Sale of Swamp Lands.—The great sale of reclaimed Lands, to take place on the 30th November next, in the County of Hyde, which has been for some time past advertised in this paper, is, we are gratified to learn, attracting much attention in many parts of our own State, and *in* another State also, and promises to draw together a host of bidders. This is as it should be; for never before, has so fine an opportunity been presented in North Carolina, as this Sale will afford, for enterprising men of small means to possess themselves of Farms of 160 Acres, of as fertile lands as any on the Globe—almost in sight, too, of the Ocean, and the markets of the world brought to their very doors by Ship Navigation; and withal, the finest Fish and Oysters near at hand, and a mild, salt atmosphere, which gives a temperature which ensures the greatest perfection to crops of Wheat, Corn, Rice, Cotton, Flax and Potatoes, all of which luxuriate on said lands. A fine opportunity will also be afforded to Capitalists, to invest some of their wealth in a virgin soil, which cannot fail to yield far richer rewards than Gold or Silver mining in any region of the earth.—*Raleigh Register.*

The pipe layers say the second veto killed them in Maine, and the first one knocked out their peepers in Vermont. Still they think it is best to *unite*, and can see no reason why they should desert Capt. Tyler. This puts us in mind of the old fellow whose better half was in the habit of chastising him occasionally, and when asked why he submitted to her cruelties so complacently replied: "I know the old woman thumps me, and pinches me, and often bites and scratches me, and sometimes throws snuff in my eyes, but as long as she don't *choke* me to death, I'll stick to her, for she furnishes me with victuals.—*Hartford Times.*

Texas Funds.—The New York Post says: "We are gratified at being able to state for the information of those interested in Texas funds, that a letter has been received in this city from Gen. Hamilton, announcing the agreeable intelligence of his intention to leave Europe for this country early this month, bringing with him the proceeds of the Texas loan in gold. This will be good news to the holders of Texas bonds and Treasury notes, and we anticipate a speedy advance in their prices."

Edwards the Forger.—The Boston Daily Advertiser contains an account of his handi-work in England, where he presented himself, it seems, to Earl *Spencer*, with a forged letter of introduction purporting to be from *Daniel Webster*. The forged letter was enclosed by Earl *Spencer* to Mr. *Webster*, with a minute account of Mr. Edward's doings. The rascal, it seems, succeeded in borrowing £250 from the Earl, on the strength of Mr. Webster's introduction. Mr. Webster says that Edwards tried to play off similar frauds, some time ago, on Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Forsyth.—*Raleigh Register.*

Married,

In this County, on the 21st inst., Mr. *Henry Shoot*, of Lancaster District, S. Carolina, to Miss *Elizabeth*, daughter of Joseph B. McCain of this county. Also, on the 14th instant, by J. T. Draffin, Esq., Mr. *Pleasant M. Burnett* to Miss *Elizabeth Fincher*, daughter of Benjamin Fincher. Also, on the 25th ult., by Alexander Cooper, Esq., Mr. *James Axum* to Miss *Jane D.*, daughter of Bryan Mahan, Esq.

Died,

In this County, on the 17th inst., in the 67th year of his age, *Dr. Joseph M'Knitt Alexander*, after a protracted illness of several weeks.

Suddenly, in Salisbury, on the 12th instant, Mr. *Charles K. Wheeler*, aged 25 years. The deceased was a native of Great Barrington, Mass., but a citizen of Salisbury for the last five or six years. His amiable manners and upright deportment had drawn around the deceased in his adopted home a numerous circle of warm friends, who sincerely lament his early death.

Recently, in Lexington, N. C., Mr. *John L. Hargrave*. Few men possessed in a more eminent degree than Mr.H., those sterling qualities of heart and the nobleness of disposion, that constitute the patriot, the generous and warm-hearted friend, and the good citizen. Although cut off in the prime of life, he had served his native county (Davidison) for many years in the State Legistature, and was also a member of the Convention of 1835 which amended our State Constitution.

In Mocksville, N. C., on the 5th instant, of bilious fever, in the 20th year of his age, *Albert C. McNeely*, eldest son of Thos. McNeely, Esq.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, OCTOBER 13.

Brandy, peach,	40 *a* 50	*Lime,*	$2½ *a* 2¾
Do. apple,	30 *a* 35	*Lead, bar,*	7 *a* 8
Bacon,	7½ *a* 8	*Mackerel, none*	*a*
Beeswax,	27 *a* 28	*Molasses,*	27 *a* 30
Butter,	12½ *a* 15	*Oats,*	30 *a*
Bale Rope,	8 *a* 10	*Oil, linseed,*	70 *a* 75
Coffee,	10 *a* 13	*Nails, cut,*	6¼ *a* 6¾
Cotton,	7 *a* 8¼	*Powder, keg,*	$6½ *a*
Cotton Yarn,	16 *a* 20	*Rags,*	2¼ *a*
Cotton Bagging,	20 *a* 25	*Sugar, brown,*	8½ *a* 11
Corn,	45 *a* 50	*Do. lump,*	16 *a*
Copperas,	3½ *a* 4	*Do. loaf,*	18 *a* 20
Candles, (F.F.)	*a* 17	*Salt, bushel,*	60 *a* 75
Flour,	$5 *a* 6¼	*Do. sack,*	$2 *a*
Feathers,	35 *a* 40	*Tallow,*	10 *a* 11
Flaxseed,	90 *a* $1	*Tin, box,*	$13 *a* 13½
Hides, green,	4 *a* 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	3 *a* 5
Do. dry,	12½ *a* 14	*Wheat,*	$1 *a* 110
Iron,	5 *a* 5½	*Whiskey,*	28 *a* 30
Lard,	7 *a* 8	*Wool,*	15 *a* 20

4-4 *Sheeting, Fayetteville Manufacture,* 8 *cts. pr. yd.*
3-4 *do do do* 6 *do*

CHERAW, OCTOBER 15.

Beef, in market,	4 *a* 6	*Flour, country,*	$5½ *a* 6
Bacon, fm. wag.	9 *a* 10	*Feathers,*	40 *a* 48
Do retail,	10½ *a* 11½	*Hides, green,*	5 *a*
Butter,	10 *a* 20	*Do dry,*	10 *a*
Beeswax,	22 *a* 25	*Iron,*	5½ *a* 6½
Bagging,	25 *a* 28	*Lard, (scarce),*	11 *a* 12½
Bale Rope,	10 *a* 12½	*Lead, bar,*	10 *a*
Coffee,	12½ *a* 15	*Molasses,*	35 *a* 50
Cotton,	8 *a* 9½	*Oats,*	30 *a* 37
Corn, (scarce),	50 *a*	*Oil, currier's,*	75 *a* $1

CAMDEN, OCTOBER 20.

Beef	5½ *a* 7	*Cotton,*	7 *a* 8½
Bacon,	8½ *a* 10	*Feathers,*	30 *a* 35
Butter,	18¾ *a* 25	*Flour,*	$5 *a* 6
Beeswax,	12½ *a* 15	*Molasses,*	37½ *a* 50
Bagging,	24 *a* 27	*Sugar,*	9 *a* 14
Coffee,	15 *a* 16	*Salt, sack,*	$2 *a* 2¼
Corn,	50 *a* 55	*Wheat,*	$1 *a*

COLUMBIA, OCTOBER 21.

Bagging,	24 *a* 26	*Molasses,*	36 *a* 45
Bale Rope,	12½ *a* 14	*Oats,*	40 *a* 45
Bacon,	6 *a* 14	*Peas,*	55 *a* 62½
Coffee,	12½ *a* 18	*Powder, keg,*	$7 *a* 8
Cotton,	6¼ *a* 8¾	*Iron,*	5 *a* 6½
Corn,	60 *a* 62½	*Lead,*	8 *a* 11
Flour, new,	$7½ *a* 8	*Butter,*	31¼ *a* 37½
Lard,	10 *a* 12	*Cheese,*	12 *a* 15

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

POETRY.

GOOD-BYE TO THE WHIGS.

A SONG OF REJOICING.

[PARAPHRASED FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, FOR THE ALBANY ARGUS.]

AIR—"*Dear Tom, this brown jug.*"

"Good-bye to the Whigs—their departure's at hand"—
Is the cry o'er the length and the breadth of the land;
'Tis re-echo'd in gladness from mountain and and glen,
And it sounds like a sea 'mid the dwellings of men;
All the folks that we meet are as meery as grigs,
And each parrot's repeating—"Good-bye to the Whigs!"

So intense is the joy, so resistless the rage,
That it knows no distinction of sex or of age.
All the ladies rejoice—save some bed-chamber *belles*,
And our cradles the clamor triumphantly swell;
Even men of fourscore talk of burning their wigs,
To proclaim, by a bonfire—"Good-bye to the Whigs!"

Good-bye to the trimming and treacherous crew,
Who ne'er meant what was honest, ne'er spoke what was true;
A pack of Jew-pedlars, who knavishly sold
Color'd crystal for jewels, mosaic for gold;
Too long they've been running their rascally rigs,
But the trick is detected—Good-bye to the Whigs!

What a budget they broached in their hour of distress!
Ne'er were promises greater, performances less.
How they play'd off the mob with each popular theme,
Till starvation and stripes put an end to their dream:
But the rich man that revels, the poor one that digs,
Now with equal delight say—"Good-bye to the Whigs!"

With the father of falsehood their league is well known,
And their friend while it lasted was kind to his own;
But the lease is now out and their glory departs,
They have shot their last bullet and hit their own hearts:
While the imps sent to fetch them are dancing their jigs,
Let us sing, in full chorus—"Good-bye to the Whigs!"

Good-bye to the Whigs! their dominion is o'er,
By force or by fraud they can rule us no more.
They may wriggle and writhe, but the struggle is vain,
And long years will roll on ere they rally again.
For in spite of some squeaking from CLAY and his pigs,
THE COUNTRY has said it—"Good-bye to the Whigs!"

MISCELLANY.

From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

EARLY FORTUNE.

Many persons seem to imagine that the greatest benefit which they can bestow upon their offspring is to start them in the would with a fortune—to place them at once beyond the spur of necessity, and where their successful seniors by twenty years are contented to rest, and enjoy the fruits of their labor—consequently, every effort of their lives is directed to this end. They act upon the deceptive parlance, "money can purchase any thing"—and therefore make it the first and greatest idol of their own lives, that they may bestow a liberal share of it upon their children. Never was there a more fatal delirium, and it is not without regret that we recognize in it the prevailing *ignus fatui* of the present generation. Money purchase any thing! Yes, that is the doctrine which has ruled many a tender mother and affectionate father, in the training up of their children—that has caused industrious habits to be so rare in the "patrician circles"—and that has filled our promenades, and the hotels, with so many addle-pated, *fashionable fellows.*

We have a case in point in our "mind's eye," which is by no means a singular sample of the effect of early fortune. It is an individual whom we occasionally meet upon the streets, (whose name we must in delicacy suppress) not over thirty years of age, and yet the very personification of premature decay. He was an only son, and in youth the dote of his parents, who, with even parsimonious care, hoarded up their rents, and the profits of their investments, with a view to a handsome provision for him, and an independency at their death. His education was neglected, because he showed no particular natural predilection for academic learning, and, therefore, it was to him exceedingly irksome; and inasmuch as he would be independent in the course of a few years, there was no particular necessity, thought his parents, for filling the boy's head with Latin, French, and mathematics—which only served to dim the lustre of his eye and send him home with the headache—suppressing his vivacity for the remainder of the day and evening. He knew that he had a large estate in expectancy—that he was even then amply supplied, and his mind—naturally and habitually inactive—was much more delighted with a strut down Chesnut street, or a *drive* behind a pair of "fast ones," than any of the exercises of education, and he found much more pleasure in the study of fashions, and youthful frolic, and in contemplating their perfection *in future*, than the simple routine of the sophomore class.

At twenty-two he found himself in possession of $60,000, and aloof from restraint, in every sense of the word, which soon gave him an eminence in those branches of "useful learning," in which fashionable fellows of fortune are known to excel—wine, women, fashions, games and horses. He drove as fine a pair of "bloods" as ever went round the course in three minutes, and seldom absented himself from a good running match, where he would bet with a peculiar zest on the favorite nag. He soon fell into the clutches of the "stool pidgeons" and "knowing ones" of the gaming rooms and the race ground—visited their "hells" frequently; and was whirled in an eddy of fashion, fun and frolic; unthoughtful prodigality and dissipation; until his exhausted means dispelled the dizziness of his career, and enabled him to see that he had been the dupe of libertines and swindlers, who had now cast him off, minus means and health, to drag out a miserable existence for the remainder of his years, without pity or consolation even from his own connexions.

This is by no means an uncommom case even in our own city; we could point to a number of equally deplorable instances of the result of early fortune, which are abundantly sufficient to carry conviction that parents may confer far greater and more lasting benefits upon their offspring. While this young man with $60,000 as a start, was hurrying to the vortex which he ultimately reached, there were others who set out in the world without a dollar, but with a fair education, and habits of industry and enterprise, who are now our most wealthy and respected merchants and artizans. Our city contains many such—aye, for aught we know, a majority of our successful tradesmen have made some such beginning.

Wealth that is gained by industry is always best taken care of, and most likely to be applied to proper uses. The young man who is left with a moderate start in business, or even without any thing more than a good education and habits, is much more likely to succeed in life, and prove an useful and really independent member of society, than he who jumps into $60,000 on his freedom day. This to some may seem a paradox, but it is nevertheless so; every observant person will at once acknowledge the correctness of it. Education and well formed habits, even without money, are far more successful, as a general rule, than an early fortune, with habits of inactivity, and an indulgence in the fashionable vices and follies of the day.

POPULAR ERRORS IN MEDICINE.

BY AN EDINBURG PHYSICIAN.

Many people put great faith in the wholsomeness of eating only one dish at dinner. They suppose that the mixture of substances prevents easy digestion. They would not eat fish and flesh, fowl and beef, animal food and vegetables. This seems a plausible notion, but daily practice shows its absurdity. What dinner sits easier on the stomach than a slice of roasted or boiled mutton, and carrots or turnips, and the indispensable potato? What man ever felt the worse for a cut of cod or turbot, followed by a beefsteak, or a slice of roast beef and pudding. In short, a variety of wholesome food does not seem incompatible at meals, if one do not eat too much—here the error lies.

It is a common practice with bathers, after having walked a hot day to the sea-side, to sit down on the cold damp rocks till they cool before going in the water. This is quite erroneous. Never go in to the water over-fatigued and after profuse and long continued perspiration, but always prefer plunging in while the first drops of perspiration are on your brow. There is no fear of sudden transitions from heat to cold being fatal. Many nations run from the hot bath and plunge naked into the snow. What is to be feared is sudden cold after the exhaustion of the body, and while the animal powers are not sufficient to produce a reaction or recovery of the animal heat.

There is a fancy of rendering infants and further advanced children, hardy and strong, by plunging them into cold water. This will certainly not prevent strong infants from growing stronger, but it will, and often does, kill three out of every five. Infants always thrive best with moderate warmth and a milk warm bath. The same rule applies to the clothing of infants and children. No child should have so light clothing as to make it feel the effects of cold; warm materials, loose and wide made clothing, and exercise, are indispensable for the health of the little ones. But above all things, their heads should be kept cool and generally uncovered.

Many people so laud early rising as would lead one to suppose that sleep was one of those lazy, sluggish and bad practices, that the sooner the custom was abolished the better. Sleep is as necessary to man as food, and as some do with one-third the food that others absolutely require, so five hours sleep is sufficient for one, while another requires seven or eight hours. Some men cannot by any possibility sleep more than four or five hours in 24; and therefore, true to the inherent selfishness of human nature, they abuse all who sleep longer. No one should be taunted for sleeping eight hours if he can.

Many people do not eat salt with their food, and the fair sex have a notion that this substance darkens the complection. Salt seems essential to the health of every human being, more especially in the moist climates. Without salt the body becomes infested with intestinal worms. The case of a lady is mentioned in a medical journal, who had a natural antipathy to salt and never used it with her food; the consequence was, she became dreadfully infested with these animals. A punishment once existed in Holland, by which criminals were denied the use of salt; the same consequence followed with these wretched beings. We rather think a prejudice exists with some of giving little or no salt to children. No practice can be more cruel and absurd.

The Hoosier and the Yankee.—We were greatly amused, not long since, at a dialogue we heard between a Downeaster and a Hoosier from the west. They were respectively cracking up their own localities, and running down their opponents.

At length says the Hoosier:

"Why, our land is so rich—why, ye never seed any thing so tarnal rich in your life; why, how d'ye suppose we make our candles, eh?"

"Don't know," says the Yankee.

"We dip 'em in the mud puddles," says the Hoosier.

"Yes," replied the Yankee, "and I guess there's so much mud in your diggins that there isn't many places where a man could not dip candles in the mud puddles. I have heard of a man travelling in your country all day long in the road where the mud was so deep that you could'nt diskiver a glimpse of his legs for hours together."

"Well, now, just tell us, Mr. Yankee, if it is a fact what they do say about the roughness of your roads down east. They do say there are so many stones in the roads, and the wagons do jolt up and down so all firedly, that the only way the people ever grind out plaster of Paris is by loading the big pieces into a wagon, and just driving at a moderate trot over one of your roads; and that half a mile's driving will make it all into powder."

"There's no doubt but we can touch dry land occasionally on our roads. But then, if there are some stumps in the roads, the traveller is never waylaid and his blood taken by musquitoes as big as oysters."

"I'll tell you what, stranger, they do say there are hull counties down east where the stones are so thick that they have to sharpen the sheep's noses, so that they can get them between the rocks to eat grass. Indeed, I heard one say, who once travelled through your country, that he one day saw a whole field of men and boys standing on the rocks, each on 'em letting a sheep down by the hind legs in among the rocks to feed. And in another place he said he saw the farmers shooting the grain in among the rocks so as to take root and grow."

"Wal, now, stranger, suppose you tell us about your own country; you're the only man I ever see from the west that didn't die of fever n'agur; let's see if you know as much about the west as you seem to know about the east."

"Well, old Yankee, I'll just tell you all about it. If a farmer in our country plants his ground with corn and takes first rate care of it, he'll get a hundred bushels to the acre; and if he takes middlin' care of it he'll get seventy five bushels to the acre, and if he don't plant it all he'll get fifty.

"The beets grow so large that it takes three yoke of oxen to pull up a full sized one; and then it leaves a hole so large that I once knew a family of five children who all tumbled into a beet hole once before it got filled up, and the earth caved in upon them, and they all perished.

"The trees grow so large that I once new a man who commenced cutting one down, and when he had cut away on one side for about ten days, he thought he'd just take a look round the tree, and when he had got round on 'tother side, he found a man there who had been cutting at it for three weeks—and they never heard one another's axes.

"I have heard tell, yet I somewhat doubt *that* story, that the Ohio parsnips have sometimes grown clean through the earth, and been pulled through by the people on 'tother side."

"Wal, now," says the Yankee, "I rather guess as how you've told enough, stranger, for the present. How'd you like to trade for some clocks to sell out west.?"

"Never use 'em—we keep time altogether with pumpkin vines. You know they grow just five feet an hour, and that's an inch a minute. Don't use clocks at all. It's no use, old Yankee, we can't trade, no how."

The Yankee gave up beat, and suddenly clear'd out.

A Relict of the Traitor Arnold.—We saw this morning the identical sign that used to hang out over the store of Benedict Arnold, when he traded in Water Street in this City; and we present below a copy of it, as near as a sign can be copied on paper. It is about three and a half feet long and two and a half broad. The sign is black, and the letters look at first glance as if put on with yellow paint; but on close inspection, they are discovered to be gilt.

The sign was found some time since in the garret of the house in which Arnold lived, (opposite his store,) and is now the property, we learn, of Mr. Jacob T. Hotchkiss, who has permitted it to be deposited in the Museum. We have followed the style, proportions, and pointing of the letters on the sign very nearly. There was one peculiarity, however, that we could not well imitate, viz.: the dots of the i's in the motto—which on the sign are inverted commas instead of mere dots. It will be seen that there is no point between the name and the occupation. Both sides of the sign are almost precisely alike. The motto "Sibi Totique," is translated thus—"*For himself—for the whole,*" or "*for all.*" The first sentence is decidedly appropriate to the man, who was "for himself" in all things.

B, ARNOLD DRUGGEST
Book-Seller, &c—
FROM LONDON.
Sibi Totique

When Arnold was in London, we are at this moment unable to tell. He was engaged when here in the trade of horses and mules to the West Indies, and it is probable that his visit to London was while he was in business, though that is mere conjecture. He was born in Norwich in this State, in January, 1740, and was apprenticed to an apothecary in that city, and a very troublesome apprentice he was, too.

New Haven (Conn.) Palladium.

Whimsical instances of Monomania.—The Rev. Simon Brown died with the conviction that his *rational soul* was annihilated by a special fiat of the Divine will. A patient in the "Retreat," at York, thought he had no soul, heart, or lungs. A soldier, wounded on the field of Austerlitz, was struck with a delirious conviction that he was but an ill-made model of his former self. "You ask how Pere Lambert is," he would say, "he is dead—killed at Austerlitz: that which you now see is a mere machine made in his own likeness." Dr. Mead tells us of an Oxford student, who ordered the *passing bell* to be rung for him, and *went himself* to the belfry to instruct the ringers. He returned to his bed only to die. A Bourbon Prince thought himself dead, and refused to eat—until his friends invited him to dine with Turenne and other French heroes long since departed. There was a tradesman who thought he was a seven shilling piece, and advertised himself thus:—"If my wife presents me for payment, don't change me." Bishop Warburton tells us of a man who thought himself a *goose pie;* and Dr. Ferriday, of Manchester, had a patient who thought he had *swallowed the devil.* In Paris there lived a man who thought he had with others been guillotined, and when Napoleon was emperor, their heads were all restored, but in the *scramble he had got the wrong one.* A newspaper editor fancied he was a *paragraph*—and, as he lay in bed, debated whether he should rise altogether, or *sentence by sentence.*

The following anecdote is told to show a characteristic trait in the character of the Hon. Abraham Davenport of Sanfort, in Connecticut, who was a member of the Legislature in 1780. Under every circumstance he was fond of "doing his duty." The 19th of May was a remarkable day. Candles were lighted in many houses; the birds were silent, and the fowls retired to roost. The Legislature of Connecticut was then in session at Hartford. A very general opinion prevailed that the day of judgment was at hand. The House of Representatives, being unable to transact business, adjourned. A proposal to adjourn the Council was under consideration; when the opinion of Mr. Davenport was asked, he anwered, "I am against an adjournment. The day of judgment is either approaching or it is not. If it is not, there is no need of an adjournment; if it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish, therefore, that the candles may be brought."

An Officer.—"What are you doing there all alone in that large house?" said a gentleman to an Irishman, the sole occupant of a dilapidated building on —— street.

"Sure, and its an officer I am, yer honer," said Pat.

"An officer—how so?"

"Why, you see, the others are all gone, and I am *left-tenant.*"

A genuine Woman-hater.—"Pray, sir, will you never marry?" said a fair girl to a brown old bachelor. "Ahem! why—I don't know—yes, madam—I might get married, perhaps, if it were possible to get married to any thing but a *woman.*

Richmond Star.

A good Anecdote.—Bennett's Herald relates the following: "Some one was joking President Tyler about carrying out doors some *spoiled cider* left by Gen. Harrison. Whereupon Mr. Tyler said, "I am only *carrying out the* PRINCIPLES *that elected me.*"

Hard Writing.—An Irishman wrote as follows to his friend, during the rebellion of '98: "To give you some idea of the state of the country at present, I shall only say, that at this moment I am writing with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other."

WOMAN.

She ne'er with treacherous kiss her Savior stung;
Nor e'er denied him with unholy tongue;
She, when Apostles shrunk, could danger brave—
Last at his cross and earliest at his grave!

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

James Conner,
TYPE FOUNDER,

Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type manufactured by him, is from a *selection of faces taken from his old specimens,* together with a number of additions of a *superior cut;* that he is enabled to supply SORTS as well as FOUNTS, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.

A new specimen is now in the course of printing.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

☞ **Look out for a New Comer!**

$25 Reward.

I AGAIN offer the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of my boy Wiley, or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him. Having stated in a fromer advertisment, that said boy probably had a free pass and was making his way west, I was mistaken, and have recently learned that he has been in Providence Settlement in this county, ever since he left in April last, and has been passing himself as a white man, by the name of James R. Ross. About to be detected, he left the above mentioned place, on the 6th inst. When he left, he had on a black frock coat, black hat, and cotton pantaloons. Description of person, (as before) a bright mulatto (almost white) about 25 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, broad spoken, straight black hair, and a slight halt in his walk occasioned by a broken thigh. Said boy will doubtless make his way into some other settlement, in this, or one of the adjoining counties, assume some other name, and again try to pass himself as a white man, having succeeded so well, in his first attempt. All communications relating to said boy, will be addressed to the Subscriber living near Lancaster C. H., S. C.

JAMES R. COUSER.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 12th, 1841. 31...3w.

PROSPECTUS OF
The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the *doctrines* of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and *it* will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors—on the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, andin that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

Terms.—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

POSTAGE in all cases *must be paid.*

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR., Editor.

Lincolnton, July. 14, 1841.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a Democratic Newspaper, under the title of "THE INDEX," to be edited in Washington city, and printed in Alexandria, District of Columbia, three times a week during the session of Congress, and twice a week the remainder of the year, at five dollars per annum. The first number to be issued about the 1st of September next.

There is a demand for a paper of this description, at the point indicated. The call is creditable to the vigilance which dictates it, and shows a proper appreciation of the exigency of the times. The critical condition in which we find the great and permanent interests of the country, resulting from an extraordinary combination of men and circumstances, all antagonist to the just and abiding principles of the Democratic party, and the injury likely to ensue from a system of measures which there is every reason to believe that combination is about to establish, will, we doubt not, insure the co-operation of the true friends of the Constitution, in all well directed efforts to resist it. So far as the abilities of gentlemen high in public confidence can be employed to effect this object, we have an assurance of their aid, and rely upon the Republicans of the surrounding country for a corresponding evidence of there approbation and support.

We look upon the present as the most important juncture for the re-establishment or final overthrow of the Republican party, which has occurred since the termination of the last century. The celebrated report of Mr. Madison of that day asserted the true creed, and sustained it by an argument which has never been answered, and is unanswerable.

The external party badges of fomer times need not now be recapitulated. The intrinsic grounds of separation at the first still exist; and the principles which animated and separated the Federal from the Republican party have not remitted in their operation. A fundamental difference of opinion in the interpretation of the Constitution, and as to the powers of the General Government, severs now, as in earlier times, the latitudinarian from his opponent. Parties in their ascendency have fluctuated alternately; it is a fallacy, therefore, to say that certain points of difference being removed, the Federal party, as such, is extinct. The opposing principles of construction, above referred to, are destined to remain in permanent conflict as long as our Government exists.

A crisis is at hand. The shadows that hang over the face of the future must soon pass away, and then we shall know whether JOHN TYLER of Virginia is politically a friend or foe—whether he will, in the hour of extremity and danger, stand up for the Constitution and his oft-repeated and long-cherished principles, or yield to the influence of those who desire to use, but will never sustain him. "He is our foe, who does his country wrong." If he prove a friend, we must defend him; if a foe, condemn him—as we go for measures, not men; and we estimate and measure by the Democratic standard of Thomas Jefferson.

In conclusion, we would direct attention to the facilities and advantages attending this location. Our contiguity to the Capitol of the Union, and the residence of Mr. JESSE E. DOW (one of the Editors) being there, will enable us to give the political news and proceedings of Congress as early as the papers printed in Washington. We are situated in the midst of several Congressional districts of Virginia and Maryland, whose commerce flows hither, and whose people are at present overwhelmed by papers of an opposite character.

☞Communications for publication, or orders for the paper, will meet with prompt attention by being addressed to the proprietor and publisher, at Alexandria, D. C. JOHN M. JOHNSON.

Oct. 12, 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Bugl's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the *country*; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful kno w ledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

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